

PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XL.

THE subscriber has been appointed Trustee of William Johnson, in place of Preston Thomson; and all persons who have not filed their claims are hereby notified to do so at once. They must be properly authenticated and purged of all usury, set-offs, &c. The claims may be left with Messrs. Hunt & Beck, in Lexington, or with M. Polk, Esq., in Georgetown, or the undersigned.

dec 10 54- JOHN F. PAYNE Trustee







# Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE, EDITOR.

UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
August Election, 1863.

For Governor,  
**THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.**

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**RICHARD T. JACOB,**  
OF OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,  
**JOHN M. HARLAN.**

For Auditor,  
**WILLIAM T. SAMUELS,** of Hardin.

For Treasurer,  
**JAMES H. GARRARD.**

For Register of Land Office,  
**JOHN A. DAWSON.**

For Sup't of Public Instruction,  
**REV. DANIEL STEVENSON.**

FOR CONGRESS,  
**HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.**

LEXINGTON, JULY 15, 1863.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?—It has come to be a habit with those who give an unquestioning support to the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, to question the loyalty of all who do not feel themselves called upon to assume the same passive submission, and apply to them such terms as "copperheads," "traitors," &c. These men do not reflect that, in thus applying denunciatory epithets to those who maintain the position which the Union party of Kentucky assumed at the commencement of this war, and which it has consistently maintained ever since, they are rendering themselves liable, with far more justice, to an equally odious appellation—that of *Abolitionists*, or sympathizers with Abolition, who in the excess of their patriotic fervor against Secession are willing to sacrifice all the essential rights of a Republican government guaranteed by the Federal compact, by that other equally dangerous enemy of the public repose and the nation's perpetuity—*Abolition*. Against both these destructive political dogmas, the Conservative mind of the country plant themselves; and while they are determined to meet this one with the weapons they have chosen to destroy the Government, they are firmly resolved to resist and overthrow the other by the powerful agency of the ballot and the unrestricted suffrages of a free people. This is what Kentucky, through her delegated authorities has declared her purpose, and by that declaration she intends to stand. The right to discuss the measures of our public servants (thank God our form of Government does not admit of rulers) is one which will never be surrendered; for if it were that, be the mere form of popular Government may remain, but its essence will have departed forever.

Two years ago a violent effort was made to induce Kentucky to throw herself into rebellion against the General Government, and cast her fortunes with the so-called Confederate States. The struggle was one of desperation between those who desired to precipitate the State into the vortex of revolution and those who were determined to keep her steadfast to her Constitutional moorings. Then, if a man was in favor of Secession, was the only time to test men's Unionism. Then, if a man was in favor of Secession, was the only time to test men's Unionism. Then, if a man was in favor of Secession, was the only time to test men's Unionism.

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tain the truth of the avowments. The Union Legislature of Kentucky passed by an almost unanimous vote, in 1861, a resolution denouncing the employment of negro soldiers, and requesting, in behalf of Kentucky, the President to remove Mr. Cameron, the then Secretary of War, for daring to recommend the freeing and arming of slaves in this war. They went further, and declared that Kentucky could not consent to any interference by the dominant party with the institution of slavery in any of the States in this Union, and would regard such interference as a dangerous and alarming usurpation of power. But lest this may be denied to be a true version of the political position assumed by the Union party of Kentucky we think we had better let the resolutions speak for themselves, and here they are:

Resolved, That the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unopposed unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the Government from which it cannot depart without derogating from the pledged faith of the National Legislature, which we would be slow to believe can be seriously and permanently compromised, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That the purpose expressed in said resolutions is the great end demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and belief that the country, in its triumph to us and posterity, will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government, and the security of its territory, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly condemn it; and that we would deplore and protest against our National Government and following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we can not but feel that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

Resolved, That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and we cannot agree that the National Government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, shall undertake the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the States, and following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we can not but feel that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

Resolved, That the resolutions were approved on the 21st day of December, 1861, and will be found on page 121 of the published "Public Acts of the State of Kentucky, adopted at the regular session 1861."

Again: at the called session in March, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Union members, and may be found on page 127 of the same publication. They were approved March 6, 1862.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That Kentucky, standing alone in the geographical center of this great Confederacy, and cherishing alike toward her sister States, both north and south, the most cordial and fraternal relations, endeavored by her earnest entreaties to keep the sections, and to preserve the peace of the country, and thus by peaceful means preserve the integrity of the Union; failing, however, in this patriotic purpose, she has taken up arms, not to destroy, but to maintain inviolate the national constitution, with the just right of all the States unimpaired; and she has been by the sectional hate, discord, and strife, which base and selfish men have so wickedly and persistently engendered; the restoration of the national government to its former unity, grandeur, and power, more especially to its sublime mission of preserving to the people the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and to the maintenance of the purpose of Kentucky; such who trusts in the patriotic purpose of the brave men from every loyal State, and with such significant unanimity gathered to the defense of their threatened liberties; such who hope and believe in the secret but earnest prayer of a large body of loyal, oppressed, and down-trodden men in the insurrectionary States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of Kentucky that the only hope for the restoration of the National Union, is upon that great charter of our freedom, the Constitution of the United States; that it cannot be accomplished in any other mode. The original State organizations, with all their just rights and powers under the Federal Constitution, must be preserved. Hence, Kentucky deprecates and condemns, in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, all attempts to abolish or alter, in the least respect, the relative position of any of the States toward each other, or the Federal Government; and especially does she condemn, in unqualified terms, any effort to reduce the States to a colonial or territorial condition.

Therefore, be it further resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all their power and influence to defeat all measures which may be presented to that body to destroy any of the powers, or to deprive the States of any of their just powers or rights under the established form of the national government.

And yet, notwithstanding this unanimous expression of opinion of Kentucky, by her Union representatives in the Legislature, in opposition to any interference with the established institutions of any of the States, and to the arming of slaves after they had been taken from their owners by the strong arm of power—a proposition that was at that time starting to a degree in Kentucky—the thing has been done, done, too, in violation of the Constitution; and yet there are men to be found in Kentucky—aye, and men too who were loudest in their denunciations of it, then, should it be attempted, who, if they do not directly and openly applaud the act, at least give it a tacit acquiescence, and arraign as "copperheads" and "traitors" all who do not exhibit the same passive submission to palpable violations of Constitutional rights! Well may the question be asked, in view of then and now, "whether are we drifting?"

The telegraphic account of the terrible riot in New York, will be found in another column.

JAMES HART, who murdered his wife at Sandarsville, in this county, in 1860, is sentenced to be hung on Saturday next, the 18th inst. We understand that an application was made to the Governor yesterday for a respite, which will probably be granted.

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters have been removed to Manchester, Tenn.

THE SURRENDER OF LEBANON.—The defense of Lebanon by the Twentieth Kentucky, is one of the bravest actions of the war, and merits the highest praise and commendation. The regiment consisted of but 350 available men, who fought for seven hours Morgan's whole command, without the assistance of artillery, while Morgan had six pieces, two or three of which were kept constantly playing upon the devoted little band throughout the fight. The rebel loss, we understand, has been ascertained to be 56 killed and about 150 wounded. Col. Hanson lost but six men, four of whom were killed in the fight and two others murdered on the march from Lebanon to Springfield. After the surrender both officers and men were treated in a shameful and brutal manner, being insulted and robbed of their money, watches, hats, clothing, &c. One officer was robbed of \$700, and another of upwards of \$300, while the poor privates were also stripped of the small amounts in their possession, and their hats, where they happened to be good ones, were taken from them.—"Give us your green-backs," was the first demand, from those composing the yelling mob, when the prisoners were surrounded, while the greatest indignities were extended to all. The rules of civil warfare seems to have been wholly ignored, by this desperate band in their conduct on this occasion; but this is not to be wondered at, as they have pursued the same course throughout their devastating march. The gallantry displayed by Col. Hanson and his brave men in holding out so long against an overwhelming force, should have insured them at least respectful treatment, particularly at the hands of Kentuckians. But we have not the patience to dwell upon this subject. We append a notice of this noble regiment from the Danville Tribune:

THE TWENTIETH KENTUCKY.—The noble and heroic defense made by Col. Hanson and his command, at Lebanon, on Sunday last, when attacked by Morgan's whole force, is worthy of special mention. He and the Spartan band under him, fought the overwhelming numbers of the rebels for hours, and succeeded at last only to save the town from total destruction. Rebel prisoners speak in glowing terms of the resistance and the bravery and daring of these gallant men, who, on this occasion have added another to the many gallant deeds performed by Kentuckians since this struggle commenced.

We hope that Colonel Hanson and his men will be promptly given to those who have so worthily earned it.

The regiment, having been paroled, arrived in our town yesterday at noon, and a dinner was prepared for them by the patriotic and loyal ladies of our town. The cruel and heartless manner in which they were treated by their captors, has awakened within them a spirit of vengeance that will tell when they meet John Morgan's men again.

They were robbed of all their money, watches, &c., and double-quickened on foot from Lebanon to Springfield, one or two of them becoming exhausted, were knocked in the head by the rebels, who ran over by the wheels of the artillery carriage, who had fallen in the road. It is scarcely credible that such a treatment of our brave men should be meted out to them, yet it is true beyond doubt.

We publish in our paper to-day the resolutions adopted by the conservative members of the House of Representatives at a meeting held at the Capital on the 28th of June, 1862. They were drawn up by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and received the approbation not only of the members themselves, but of conservative men throughout the Nation. They were republished by the National Intelligencer a few days ago, and their reproduction now is calculated to remind us of the positions which were assumed as just and proper in this war, and to show to the people what wise men regard as the true policy to be pursued in the suppression of the rebellion. The resolutions enunciate sound Constitutional principles, and if acted out in their proper spirit would soon bring this rebellion to a close. They are in direct antagonism to the principles upon which the dominant party is now attempting to push down the rebellion.

Col. C. S. HANSON, of the Twentieth Kentucky, who so nobly fought Morgan at Lebanon, has been in this city for the past day or two. He appears to be in excellent health, and as cheerful as a man might well be who had recently undergone what he has, and who is under arrest.

A GOOD SWOR.—Just preceding the fight at Lebanon, one of Col. Hanson's officers had purchased a new hat, in the lining of which he sewed up some \$300. After the surrender of the town, a rebel fancying the glossy appearance of the new hat on the prisoner's head, snatched it off and put it on, placing in its stead his own tattered chapeau. Whether he has yet discovered his prize we are not informed.

Morgan was at Hamilton, Ohio, at last accounts, which is not far from Cincinnati. His near approach has stirred up the citizens of Portkopolis smartly. The organization of the militia has put them in a great fret, and much excitement grew out of it on Monday. Martial law has been declared in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

The 12th Rhode Island regiment left this city on Sunday last for Cincinnati on their way home. They were nine months' men, and their time had expired. They were welcomed to Cincinnati on Monday and treated kindly.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Esq., was on Monday last week nominated by the Union party of Bourbon county as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. Mr. Clay was nominated without opposition.

Morgan's Adjutant General, Davis, was captured near Providence, Ind., on the line of the New Albany and Salem Railroad on Saturday morning, and was taken to New Albany on Sunday night.

One of Morgan's men, named Edgar, came into Louisville one day last week, and gave himself up to the authorities. The Democrat says "he deserted Morgan at a point about thirty-five miles below the city, and lives at Lexington, Ky., when he is at home."

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—It has heretofore been announced that the State Convention of Missouri had passed, by a vote of 41 to 38, an ordinance of Emancipation, by which Slavery will virtually cease to exist in that State on the 4th of July, 1870. We now subjoin a copy of the ordinance. According to the census of 1860 Missouri had 114,931 slaves.

Ordinance of Emancipation.

Sec. 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution are hereby abrogated.

Sec. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free: *Provided, however, That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, in respect during the following period, to wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve, until they arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all other ages, until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves: *Provided, however, That after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents or removed from the State by authority of his late owner, or his legal representative.**

Sec. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State and not now belonging to citizens of the State shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Gov. Gamble, upon the passage of the ordinance, announced the withdrawal of his resignation, which he had a day or two before sent in to the Convention, declaring that he would continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864, notwithstanding the published opinion of President Lincoln that he was the head of a "pestilential faction" in the State.

This action of the Convention has created no little feeling in Missouri. It is denounced alike by those who were opposed to Emancipation at all and those who wished it to be immediate; but the principal cause of complaint is that the Convention refused to sanction a proposition to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. It is charged that the members of the Convention were not elected in reference to the question of slavery emancipation, but simply as to the duty of the State in reference to the secession movement which had been precipitated upon the country. They were elected two years ago, and upon their first assembling they refused even to entertain a proposition for emancipation. It is perfectly clear to our mind that the Convention transcended the limits of its duty, if not of its power, and that the people of the State have just cause to complain that they have never been consulted about the matter either in the election of delegates to represent them in the Convention, or in being permitted to express their sentiments in regard to it after the ordinance was passed.

REBEL RETALIATION FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPIES.—The Richmond Dispatch, of July 7th, says, "in the Libby Prison yesterday, by order of Gen. Winder, the captains among the Yankee prisoners, numbering 74, drew lots for two to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Capt. Wm. F. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last." The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock, by Capt. Turner, commandant of the Prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table, were informed of the order of Gen. Winder. A slip of paper, with the name of each man written, was carefully folded and then deposited in a box on the table, and Capt. Turner informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names out. The first two names were to indicate those to be shot. Captain Sawyer, of the 12th New Jersey Cavalry, suggested that one of the chaplains be appointed. Three of the chaplains were called down from an upper room, and the Rev. Mr. Brown accepted the task. Amid a silence almost death-like, the drawing commenced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and the second, that of Capt. John Finn, of the 51st Indiana. When the names were read out Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn and he could stand it as well as any one else. Finn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed, and the condemned were sent to Gen. Winder's office. On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends. Sawyer wrote a letter home, and read it aloud to a Detective standing near. Upon coming to the last part of it saying "farewell, my dear wife; farewell, my children; farewell mother; he begged those near by to excuse him, and turning aside burst into tears. Finn said he had no letters to write, and only wanted a priest. Both men were returned to the Libby Prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the day of their execution, which is not yet fixed. Sawyer is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and Finn is an Irishman. The Confederate officers shot by Burnside were executed for recruiting in Kentucky, and that General, when appealed to by the sisters of one of them to spare his life, refused with the brutal reply that he had quit handling the rebellion with gloves."

MORGAN'S RAID IN INDIANA.—The raid of Morgan's invasion of Indiana has continued to be the cause of much agitation here and elsewhere. His many agrarian designs in view, or may be simply an excursion to steal horses, rob generally, and destroy property as it suits him. Certain it is that a system of robbery and wanton destruction of property, uncolored by civilized warfare, has marked his course so far. His career in Indiana is thus described by the Albany Ledger and Louisville papers:

The New Albany Ledger states that the rebels, as soon as they landed on Indiana soil, commenced a system of plunder and outrage, for which John Morgan's name has already become infamous. At Mauckport the houses of citizens were entered and the furniture broken, bed clothing and carpets torn in tatters, clocks and mirrors smashed up, and a species of land piracy carried out which would have disgraced even the West India Buccaneers of the era of LaFitte. The Ledger has from dark some persons who have seen for themselves the desolation wrought, and witnessed the infernalism of the malice which seem to govern the great freerooter of the expedition.

These outrages, so far as we can learn, characterized the entire route from Mauckport to Corydon. They reached Corydon at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and, without even demanding a surrender of the town, threw a number of shells into it among helpless women and children. Along the road from Mauckport to Corydon, nearly every house was rifled. Near Corydon a minister named Glenn, who owned the finest vineyard in that section, fired upon the rebels. He was dragged into his house by his wife, who closed the door. The rebels burst open the door, searched him through both thighs, set the house on fire, and left Glenn to perish in the flames. His wife and other ladies in the house carried him out to an orchard, and thus saved him from being roasted alive. Near Mauckport they also killed Garrett Hunt, and just above the town, murdered William Frazer.

At Corydon all the stores and houses were rifled, and the wanton destruction of property seemed to be the great object of the raiders. When the town was captured five hundred of Col. Jordan's Home Guards were made prisoners, and the balance of them, occupying in the direction of Palmyra.

Near Corydon an old citizen, Wm. Heth, fired upon the rebels. He was the keeper of the toll-gate this side of Corydon. The rebels shot him dead and burned his house. They also burned a stone mill in the neighborhood of Corydon. Caleb Thomas, of Ellettsville, was killed near Corydon. He was shot through the forehead. Jeremiah Nance, of Laconia, was also killed near Corydon.

From Corydon Morgan moved to Palmyra, Harrison county. Here his men were allowed every license in the destruction of property, and many of the greatest outrages were perpetrated upon unoffending citizens. Horse stealing is the order of the day with the raiders. We learn that they have already stolen from six to seven hundred head of all kinds of animals.

The New Albany Ledger goes on to say, the route of the rebels from Corydon to Salem was by way of Palmyra and rear of Greenville. Along the entire route they robbed and destroyed property indiscriminately. Of horses they took a large number, and some of the best. Every house along the road was entered, and such of the contents as suited them the rebels took, destroying in the most wanton manner what was wholly useless to them. All blacksmiths and every kind of mechanic shops were of service to a pursuing force, was carried away or destroyed.

At Salem the railroad track was torn up, and a water tank near the town was burned. The depot was also burned, together with a splendid passenger and four freight cars. The railroad was further damaged by the burning of three bridges; between Salem and Farnham's Station, and the destruction of a water-tank near Harrisstown.

At Salem, after the burning of the depot, Morgan announced it as his intention to burn all the mills and factories in the town, and issued orders to that effect. His afterwards reconsidered these orders, and told the owners of such property that they would spare it upon the payment of one thousand dollars for each mill and factory. These lavies upon the citizens were responded to, and the money paid over to the freerooter and his minions. The towns of Salem and Farnham's Station were thus spared, but the buildings put under contribution are so located that had they been fired the configuration would have been communicated from them to hundreds of other houses, and the great region of country.

At 11 o'clock on Friday night the advance guard of Morgan's forces extended to Vienna, and about 2 o'clock the rear guard came up. At this place they burned a bridge on the Jeffersonville railroad, but other station houses were respected. A poor family, who were living in the station house, were notified by Morgan that he intended to burn the building, and were urged to move their goods, which they did, when the house was set on fire and burned.

From Vienna Morgan divided his forces into two columns, one marching north, while the other started in the direction of Madison.

It was not known definitely what his intentions were, but it is supposed that his chief objects now is to leave the State as easily as possible, and with as little loss as he can. The column moving toward Nashville has not been heard of since it left Vienna. Where it is now precisely it is impossible to say. The advance of the

of Morgan's invasion of Indiana has continued to be the cause of much agitation here and elsewhere. His many agrarian designs in view, or may be simply an excursion to steal horses, rob generally, and destroy property as it suits him. Certain it is that a system of robbery and wanton destruction of property, uncolored by civilized warfare, has marked his course so far. His career in Indiana is thus described by the Albany Ledger and Louisville papers:

The New Albany Ledger states that the rebels, as soon as they landed on Indiana soil, commenced a system of plunder and outrage, for which John Morgan's name has already become infamous. At Mauckport the houses of citizens were entered and the furniture broken, bed clothing and carpets torn in tatters, clocks and mirrors smashed up, and a species of land piracy carried out which would have disgraced even the West India Buccaneers of the era of LaFitte. The Ledger has from dark some persons who have seen for themselves the desolation wrought, and witnessed the infernalism of the malice which seem to govern the great freerooter of the expedition.

These outrages, so far as we can learn, characterized the entire route from Mauckport to Corydon. They reached Corydon at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and, without even demanding a surrender of the town, threw a number of shells into it among helpless women and children. Along the road from Mauckport to Corydon, nearly every house was rifled. Near Corydon a minister named Glenn, who owned the finest vineyard in that section, fired upon the rebels. He was dragged into his house by his wife, who closed the door. The rebels burst open the door, searched him through both thighs, set the house on fire, and left Glenn to perish in the flames. His wife and other ladies in the house carried him out to an orchard, and thus saved him from being roasted alive. Near Mauckport they also killed Garrett Hunt, and just above the town, murdered William Frazer.

At Corydon all the stores and houses were rifled, and the wanton destruction of property seemed to be the great object of the raiders. When the town was captured five hundred of Col. Jordan's Home Guards were made prisoners, and the balance of them, occupying in the direction of Palmyra.

Near Corydon an old citizen, Wm. Heth, fired upon the rebels. He was the keeper of the toll-gate this side of Corydon. The rebels shot him dead and burned his house. They also burned a stone mill in the neighborhood of Corydon. Caleb Thomas, of Ellettsville, was killed near Corydon. He was shot through the forehead. Jeremiah Nance, of Laconia, was also killed near Corydon.

From Corydon Morgan moved to Palmyra, Harrison county. Here his men were allowed every license in the destruction of property, and many of the greatest outrages were perpetrated upon unoffending citizens. Horse stealing is the order of the day with the raiders. We learn that they have already stolen from six to seven hundred head of all kinds of animals.

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## "STALLIONS, at Woodburn Stud Farm."

LEXINGTON, Ky. Terms as usual.

Imported Horse, \$100 the Season.

Imported Horse, \$50 the Season.

THREE Stallions will make the season of 1893 at Woodburn Stud Farm, Woodford county, Ky. Terms as usual.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER.

April, 1893.

The Trotting Stallions, PILOT, JR.,

Gray horse, by Canadian Pilot, dam Nancy Pope by Medoc, Jr. dam Nancy Taylor, by imported Alfred.

At \$25 the Season.

ALSO, ABDALLAH,

Bay horse, by Hamiltonian, dam by Bay Roman; gr dam by Membrino.

At \$25 the Season.

These horses will make the season of 1893 at Woodburn Stud Farm, Woodford county, Ky. Terms as usual.

R. A. THOMSON ALEXANDER.

April 8 '93

NOTICE.

THE creditors of John L. Keyser, hereby notified to present their claims, properly authenticated, to Messrs. Hunt & Beck at as early a day as possible for settlement, and those indebted to him will make same forward and make immediate payment.

THOMAS L. COONS, Trustee.

July 1 8-mw

RESIDENCE & GROCERY

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

I WILL rent or lease for 5 years, the late residence of Hugh L. Keyser, at the corner of Hill and Broadway, and the Grocery near it on Broadway. The residence is large and well arranged for a boarding house. The grocery is a factory brick building. Possession given immediately.

JOHN B. PAYNE, JR., admr.

March 25 1893

FAYETTE FARM

FOR RENT.

I WILL lease for a year or a term of years MY FARM, on the Richmond turnpike, near Lexington, containing about

1,600 ACRES,

and known as the Ellerslie Farm. Persons wishing to rent are invited to examine the place, and call on me in Lexington.

I will divide my farm so as to suit renters.

MRS. MARGARET PRESTON.

c 3 25-w

\$50 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Athens, Fayette county, Ky., on Saturday night, April 18th, 1893, a negro man named GEORGE, recently owned by Wm. Grimes, aged 40. Said boy is about six feet high, about 25 years old, color black; has a full countenance. When he left home had heavy mustache and whiskers. His feet are very large and set out. I will give the above reward if delivered to me or put in jail at Lexington, Richmond or Winchester. For further information concerning him will be promptly rewarded.

Post Office address, Athens, Ky.

April 29 94-w

TACITUS BURGIN.

STOLEN.

FROM my farm 9 miles from Lexington on the Todd road on the 21st of December, 1892, TWO MARES. One of them is a bay, about 15 hands high, with a hand under the right eye, and moves well in all the gaits. The other is a roan about the same height, and is a fine saddle mare. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me or for such information as will enable me to get them.

THOMAS T. HAYES.

Jan 14 64.

FAYETTE LAND

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell privately a TRACT OF LAND in Fayette county, containing

102 Acres,

lying on the road from Lexington to Athens, 9 1/2 miles from the former place. The land is all well fenced with good fence, - 50 driving wheel, there are no improvements upon the place in the way of buildings, etc., but the land is very desirable, lying in a perfect corner.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

nov 29 91-w

L. P. SPURR.

FRUIT TREES, & C.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of Fruit and Nursery stock, including 100 varieties, 75,000 Peach Trees, including 100 varieties.

Also—Roses, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.

Everbearing Raspberries, Strawberries, Grapes, Assorted Currants, &c., &c.

Dwarf Peaches, bearing trees; Cherries, standard and dwarf.

All of which I offer at reduced prices. As I am determined to sell, bargains may be had by calling soon.

Many of the above are extra size, and trained by root pruning; and are ready for immediate bearing.

All orders addressed to JAMES O. HERVEY, Proprietor of Ky. Central Nursery, at Nicholasville, Ky.

August 13 96.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken the house lately occupied as a Provost Marshall's office, between W. F. Higgins' Grocery and Lee's Confectionery, I will, at a short time, hold a public sale of the complete assortment for the fall trade to merchants, and those wanting goods by the piece. My friends will please give me a call.

D. M. CRAIG.

P. S. I will rent the two large rooms over the store, having the entrance from the street.

July 1 8-1m

D. M. C.

JONES' NURSERY,

CLARKE COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE Proprietor respectfully announces that his stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES for sale this season, is unsurpassed in quality, and covers 30 Acres of land, possessing every requisite for the production of perfect trees of every class; and all have been modestly sold by gentlemen proverbial for honesty, to the sterile sands and Arctian climate of some sections produced better trees than old Kentucky's soil, are invited to compare the products of the nursery with those of the old nursery.

For Catalogue, apply to J. S. Wilson, Lexington; Henry Jones, Mt. Sterling; Messrs. Farley & Taylor, Richmond, or

F. JONES, Athens, Fayette Co., Ky.

June 5 10-w

Lee's army is greatly demoralized and make another desperate fight. Bombarding was heard several hours yesterday, in the direction of Booneville, and supposed to be between our skirmishers and the rebel outposts.

REBEL ATTACK ON HELENA.

They Attempt to Carry the Place by Storm.—They are Repulsed with Great Slaughter.—850 Prisoners Captured.—Our Loss Not Over 100.

Cairo, July 7.—Eight and ten thousand rebels, under Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, made an attack on Helena on the morning of the 4th. They advanced in three columns but the roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up their artillery, and they attempted to carry the works by assault. The center column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis and took three lines of rifle pits. Their flank attack was so successful, and subjected the center to an enfilading fire, which swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade was taken that to it, numbering eight hundred and forty, fell into our hands, seven hundred and forty of whom arrived here this morning; among them Col. Lewis, 7th Mo. Col. Johnson and Col. Bell.

Gen. Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack, and was prepared. He had about 4,000 men, and was assisted by the gunboat Tyler. The prisoners say the attack will be renewed. The battle commenced at 4 A. M., and continued until 1 P. M. The rebel loss is not less than 1,500 killed, wounded and prisoners. The entire Federal loss is not over one hundred. Gen. Prentiss is confident that he can stand any assault made. It is thought the rebel depredations near Lake Providence were to draw the gunboats to that point, and thus give them a better opportunity at Helena.

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